

Latin ii Final Exam Study Guide

You must know the following in order to do well on the final:

How to Decline a Noun.

A noun (person, place, thing, idea) will be given to you in three parts, the nominative and the genitive along with its gender. For example,

celeritas, celeritatis (f).

When composing a sentence, it is your job to determine the noun's function in the sentence (i.e. its case).

Is the noun doing the action? Yes? Then the case is 'nominative'
Is the word 'of' or 'of the' in front of the noun? Yes? Then the case is 'genitive'
Is the word 'to' or 'for' in front of the noun? Yes? Then the case is 'dative'
Is the noun receiving the action of the verb? Yes? Then the case is 'accusative'
Is the word 'by, with from in' or 'on' in front of the noun? Yes? Then the case is ablative.

Note: if the verb is passive, then the nominative will be receiving the action of the verb.

Once you have determined its case, you need to attach the correct ending to the noun. To do this, you must look at the genitive form in order to determine which declension the noun is in.

If the genitive form ends in 'ae' it is first declension (amica, amicae)
If the genitive form ends in 'i' it is 2nd declension (amicus, amici)
If the genitive form ends in 'is' it is 3rd declension (lex, legis)
If the genitive form ends in 'us' it is 4th declension (manus, manus)
If the genitive form ends in 'ei' it is 5th declension (res, rei)

Once you have determined the case and declension of the noun, you can now attach the correct ending by taking off the genitive ending and attaching the desired one. Don't forget to pay attention to whether the noun is singular or plural. **You should have the declension endings written on your card if you do not have them memorized.**

How to Conjugate a Verb

A verb (an action word) will be given to you in four parts. Each part is needed to put the verb into the various tenses (pluperfect, perfect, imperfect, present, future) and voices (active and passive).

When composing a verb you need to think about four things:

Who is doing the verb?

If the word 'I' is in front of the verb (e.g. I love), the verb is 1st person.

If the word 'you' is in front of the verb (e.g. you love), the verb is 2nd person.

If any other word is in front of the verb (e.g. he, she, it, the girl, the boy, the dogs, etc.), then the verb is 3rd person.

Is the verb singular or plural?

If one person or thing is doing the verb it is singular. If more than one person or thing is doing the verb, it is plural.

Is the verb active or passive?

Is the subject doing the action (e.g. the boy kicks the ball)? Yes? Then the verb is active. You must look to the top side of your timeline for the endings.

Is the subject receiving the action (e.g. the ball is kicked by the boy)? Yes? Then the verb is passive. You must look to the bottom side of your timeline for the endings.

When is the verb happening?

See timeline for translations and formation instructions.

When you have determined the person, number, tense, and voice, you can look to the timeline on your card to see the proper base and ending.

How to form Participles

Participles are adjectives that are formed from verbs. Because they are adjectives, they will be describing some noun. You must, therefore, make your participle agree in gender, number, and case, with the noun it is describing.

You learned three participles this year:

1. Present Active Participles

Present Participles sound like 'ing' in English, 'running, laughing, dancing.'
There will be no 'is, am, was, were, will, were, be, are' in front of the 'ing' word.

The following is a participle: I see the **running** boy.

The following is **not** a participle: I see the boy, he **was running**.

To form a present participle in Latin, you take the second principal part of a verb:

curro, **currere**, cucurri, cursum

remove the 're'

curre

add the following endings:

	singular	plural
nominative	currens	currentes
genitive	currentis	currentium
dative	currenti	currentibus
accusative	currentem	currentes
ablative	currente	currentibus

2. Future Active Participles

Future participles sound like 'about to do something' in English. Future participles never have 'will' in front of them.

The following is a future participle: I am **about to crush** this exam.

The following is not a future participle: I will crush this exam.

Future participles are formed by going to the fourth principal part of a verb:

amo, amare, amavi, **amatum**

Then add a 'ur' before the 'um' ending

amaturum

Because future participles are adjectives, you can make 'amaturum' either masculine, feminine or neuter: amaturus, a, um. If the participle is describing something that is masculine or neuter, you will use second declension endings. If it is describing something that is feminine you will use first declension endings.

3. Perfect Passive Participles.

Perfect passive participles sound like 'having been loved' or, simply, 'loved'. Just like present participles, **there will be no** 'is, am, was, were, will, were, be, are' in front of the 'loved' word.

The following is a perfect passive participle: I give flowers **to the loved** girl.

The following is **not** a perfect passive participle: I give flowers to the girl who **was loved**.

How to Form Indirect Speech

Indirect speech is what somebody has said, thought, felt, or heard. For example:

She says **that she loves you**.
You feel **that you are under attack**.
We think **that you will do well**.
I heard **that you cried for a long time**.

To form indirect speech in Latin, you must change what would normally be a nominative into an accusative, and what normally would be a conjugated verb into an infinitive. The tense and voice of the verb in the indirect speech will determine which type of infinitive you should use.

she says that the girl **loves** him. - present active. (amare)
she says that the girl **is loved** by him. - present passive (amari)
she says that the girl **loved** him. - perfect active (amavisse)
she says that the girl **was loved** by him. - perfect passive (amatum esse)
she says that the girl **will love** him. - future active (amaturum esse)

In all the examples above, 'puella' goes to 'puellam'

amo, amare, amavi, amatum

	active	passive
present	amare - 2nd principal part	amari - 2nd principal part, change the final 'e' to an 'i'
perfect	amavisse - 3rd principal part + sse	amatum esse - 4th principal part + esse
future	amaturum esse - future participle + esse	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

How to Form Subjunctive

Generally speaking, the subjunctive is used to talk about things that should, might, or could happen. This year, I taught you how to use the subjunctive to say 'should' or 'let' in the **present tense only**. to form the subjunctive you need to first find out what conjugation verb you have:

o, are, (amo, amare) - 1st conjugation
eo, ere (moneo, monere) - 2nd conjugation
o, ere (ago, agere) - 3rd conjugation (most common conjugation)
io, ire (audio, audire) - 4th conjugation

Once you have determined the conjugation of the verb you are using , you can then make the vowel change necessary to form the subjunctive. **We fear a liar** is a helpful way to remember:

1st conjugation: a → e
2nd conjugation: e → ea
3rd conjugation: i → a
4th conjugation: i → ia

Example:

	singular	plural
1st person	ago → agam	agimus → agamus
2nd person	agis → agas	agitis → agatis
3rd person	agit → agat	agunt → agant

How to Form Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are used to make two sentences into one. For example:

I see the man. The man is scary.

Those two sentences can be made into one by using a relative pronoun.

I see the man who is scary.

In English, relative pronouns sound like the following:

Nominative : who

Genitive: whose

Dative: to whom / for whom

Accusative: whom

Ablative: by whom, from whom, with whom, etc.

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nominative	qui	quae	quod
genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
dative	cui	cui	cui
accusative	quem	quam	quod
ablative	quo	qua	quo

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nominative	qui	quae	quae
genitive	quorum	quarum	quorum
dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
accusative	quos	quas	quae
ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus

I see the woman **who** is evil. -- gender and number is determined by the word before 'who', case is determined by what the 'who' word looks like. Here, 'qui'

I see the boys **whose** shoes are crusty. 'quorum'

I see the teacher **to whom** we say nothing. 'cui'

I see the aliens **whom** we attack. 'quos'

I see the soldiers **from whom** we run. 'quibus'